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ALTERATIONS OF THE NASAL MUCOSA OF CADAVERS OF EPIDEMIC ENCEPHA--ETC(U)
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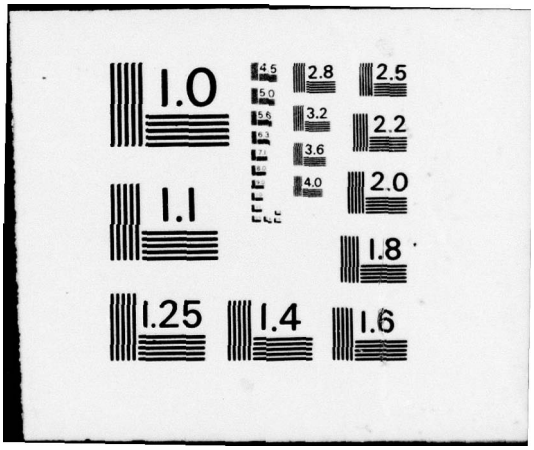
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30:580-2, 1940

Alterations of the nasal mucosa of cadavers of epidemic encephalitis

by

Yochio Watanabe

Institute of Pathology of Keio-Gijuku University, Director: Prof. R. Kawamura.

Our Director, Prof. R. Kawamura, gave a report in 1936 on the pathohistologic findings in the nasal mucosa of the mouse infected with encephalitis by means of instillation of Niigata and St. Louis type virus.

In the summer of 1938 and 1939 I carried out the examination of the nasal mucosa of the respiratory and vestibular region in the course of 7 autopsies (3 adults and 4 infants who had been sick for 3-15 days) of cases of Japanese epidemic encephalitis that had broken out in Tokyo. The following findings were obtained.

In the vestibular region, aside from hyperemia and edema, there were no unusual alterations. In the respiratory region the main alteration which was encountered was gelatinization of the epithelia and nasal glands (fig. 1) and cellular infiltration, (Fig. 2), which revealed a picture of acute, catarrhal inflammation accompanied by hyperemia and edema.

The cellular infiltration was observed in the area of the subepithelial tissue or in the vicinity of the glandular tissue, or diffusely in the interglandular tissue. The cellular elements were often large lymphoid cells, mixed with lymphocytes and leukocytes with lobular nuclei. Very often stratified calcium deposits could be seen in the nasal gland which stained dark with hematoxylin. In one case isolated endothelial giant cells were found in the tissue.

In brief, according to the pathohistologic study, all the cases examined by me revealed a picture of slight acute catarrhal rhinitis.

Figures

1. Lower concha. 10 year old male. 5 days of disease.
2. Lower concha. 14 year old female. 9 days of disease.

FIGURES NOT INCLUDED